



BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

- 1962 -



BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Members of the Public Health Committee.

Chairman - Councillor I.P. Strudwick

Councillors: F. G. Atton

Councillors: R. S. Horstead

F. D. Curtis

J. Morris

R. H. Barnard

H. Welbourn

G. L. Hewson

J. Wattam.

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Medical Officer of Health.

J. S. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.,

Office: 50 Holydyke, Barton-on-Humber. Tel: Barton-on-Humber 3154.

Clerk: Mrs. M.H. Akester.

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Public Health Inspector.

G.F. Hawkins Cert.P.H.I.B., C.R.S.H.(Meat), M.A.P.H.I.

Office: Town Hall, Brigg. Tel. Brigg 2257.

Clerk: Miss D.M. Clarke.

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Public Health Department,

50 Holydyke,

Parton-on-Humber.

August, 1963

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

The main achievement of the Council as a health authority in 1962 was the completion of the towns new sewage works during the early months of the year, but in addition progress was made in seweraging a small part of the town and another scheme to extend the towns sewers was put out to tender. Apart from this, and the towns low incidence of notifiable diseases, the year was a disappointing one. The death rate rose to the highest figure I can remember, and the stillbirth, infant mortality and perinatal rates were higher than they have been for many years. The reason for these unsatisfactory figures is not known. The rise in perinatal mortality, following as it did upon a wave of toxoplasma infection detected by my serological survey in the autumn of 1961, lends support to the theory that toxoplasmosis may be a relatively common cause of stillbirth and infant death. I am pleased to be able to report that further serological tests on children during 1962 showed a very marked drop in the proportion with positive tests. Let us hope that this will be reflected in a similar fall in our infant and perinatal mortality rates in 1963.

Another disappointing feature of 1962 was the lack of new council house building and the consequent poor progress with slum clearance. We are sadly behind with the slum clearance programme and must try to do better in future. There are far too many people still living under deplorable

A faint, light-colored watermark or background image of a classical building with four prominent columns is visible across the entire page.

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conditions in the town, some of them in slum houses, and many more in caravans. The latter present a formidable problem. Apart from those on the Brocklesby Ox site, which offers a satisfactory standard of amenities, most are on poor sites, and some of the caravans are occupied by people who would prefer to live in houses, and who have taken caravans solely because of the difficulty in getting houses to rent. From time to time caravans are illegally stationed on unlicenced sites in the town, and this is likely to persist until and unless the Council exercises its powers under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, and enforces adherence to the provisions of the Act. Fortunately, many of these only remain temporarily in the district. The unsatisfactory caravans used as permanent dwellings are a worse problem. As many have been there for several years they could be dealt with as unfit dwellings under the slum clearance scheme if sufficient houses were available to rehouse their occupants. Even some of the better caravans provide most unsatisfactory living conditions, for whereas they were adequate for a newly married couple to live in at first they soon became grossly overcrowded and unsatisfactory when two or three children were born. The plight of some of these people during the recent severe winter, when taps and toilets froze up and when it was very difficult to wash and dry clothes, must have been pitiable. There is a need for many more houses so that no one need live under such conditions in the future.

The disposal of the towns refuse by semi-controlled tipping into water continued to cause nuisance. This is inevitable so long as the Council tips into water and could only be prevented by means of fully controlled tipping, which would involve considerable expense. As the town grows and the



amount of refuse increases these conditions will become less acceptable and sooner or later an improvement in the refuse disposal system will be needed. Nuisance would be greatly reduced if instead of using tipping to fill in ponds we used it to raise and level dry ground. A tractor fitted with excavating shovel and bulldozer blade could spread and flatten refuse evenly, and dig soil from the ground alongside the tip to cover the refuse, but this could only be done if the layer of refuse was kept so thin that compression and subsidence would not be excessive. It would be costly, but would greatly reduce the chance of nuisance. If tipping into ponds is to continue I suggest that the height of the tip face above the water be restricted to less than five feet, but must warn you that this practice not only predisposes to nuisance from smell, evolution of methane gas and unsightly floating debris, but also gives rise to conditions favouring the breeding of certain types of mosquitoes. Depletion of the oxygen content of the water kills any fish which might otherwise have eaten the mosquito larvae. Access to the tip face to control fires is difficult and soil to provide cover is not available. These factors should be seriously considered by the Council before they decide to acquire further ponds for use as refuse tips. The alternative of tipping in thin layers and on a narrow face on dry ground, and covering with soil could extend the life of the present tip greatly, and eventually turn it into a level field suitable for cultivation.

Owing to the failure of either of the owners of the towns two former slaughterhouses to bring their premises up to the new standard Prigg was without a licenced slaughterhouse during 1962. One slaughterhouse has been permanently closed, but work to modernise the other was put in hand during 1962, and it has subsequently been relicenced. There is as yet no indication that the new slaughterhouse which was hoped for will be built in the town.



Most properties in the town obtain their water from the North Lindsey Water Board. The chlorinated and softened water supplied was bacteriologically satisfactory throughout the year, and apart from the gross deficiency in its contents of minerals, notably of fluoride, chemically satisfactory. The deficiency in fluoride content is responsible for much dental decay with consequent toothache and the need for either dental fillings or extractions. Much nonsense has been spoken about our "right" to "pure" food, "pure" water and "pure" air, without adequate definition of what is meant by these terms. Publicity given to research aimed at discovering possible harmful effects of food additives, preservatives, insecticides, etc., has led to alarm in some quarters, but there is no evidence that the public health has been or is being, harmed by these substances. What we require of our food, water, and air, is that they be beneficial to and not harmful to the health of those who consume or breathe them. The chemistry of the human body is extremely complicated, and its nutritional requirements are still not fully understood. Such evidence as we have indicates that chemically "pure" foods such as refined sugar are harmful to health, or at the best less beneficial than impure unrefined foods. In the process of refining "impurities" which may be essential nutrients are removed. Recent evidence suggests that the relationship between consumption of sweets and tooth decay may be due not to a harmful effect of sugar as such, but to a lack of trace elements such as molybdenum, fluorine and possibly also of vanadium and manganese in the diet. Not only are these substances removed from some foods during refinement but in addition the amounts of these nutrients present in "natural" foods may be slowly decreasing.

During the course of centuries soluble salts are being slowly leached out of the soil and carried by the rivers into the sea. Once used to be replaced when horse dung was the principle fertiliser used, but tractors do not



leave such useful droppings, and the chemical fertilisers such as phosphates which have replaced manure, being chemically purer, do nothing to replace the trace elements. Consequently, the slow natural depletion of our soils must be expected to become more rapid with the spreading of modern intensive agricultural methods. Man's future health may depend upon replacing these trace elements either by adding them to the soil, to food during preparation, or to our water supplies. Which of these methods is adopted must depend upon considerations of cost, effectiveness and safety, and will vary according to the substance involved

Modifications to our water or food in respect of their content of naturally occurring substances can be safely undertaken because statistical methods can be used to examine the health records of populations which have consumed them in comparable proportions or concentrations for many years. This is different in principle from the introduction of newly made chemicals for use as drugs, insecticides or preservatives, for such new substances can only be tested for toxicity on other animals, whose reaction to them may differ from that of man.

The unfortunate results of the use of a new drug, Thalidomide, a few years ago has highlighted the dangers inherent in this, and in consequence more stringent safety tests are likely to be evolved for use before new drugs are released. It is unfortunate, that although this is quite different from and irrelevant to the question of fluoridation of water supplies, it should have happened so near to the time when introduction of fluoride to our water supplies had to be considered.

Fluorides are naturally present in nearly all natural water, and man has always consumed them. The present proposals to modify the amount of these salts in our water stems from observations going back many years, that those people who live in areas where there is about one part per million of fluoride in the water have much better teeth than people whose water contains only a fifth of this amount. The health statistics of the millions of people



who have consumed water with this amount of fluoride for many years show that it has no adverse effects, and the experimental addition of fluoride to water lacking the mineral in America and in England has improved the dental health of the children without in any way harming the population concerned.

Dental decay is so prevalent that it affects nearly the entire adult population of this country. Possibly as a result of the increased use of refined foods such as sugar, with consequent reduction in intake of necessary trace elements, it has been increasing in incidence in recent years. It causes much pain and suffering, and if the cost of man-hours loss to industry is added to the cost of dental treatment can be shown to cost the nation a great deal of money. In view of the national shortage of dentists it is urgently necessary that we take advantage of our knowledge that fluorides can reduce the incidence of this disease both on humanitarian and on economic grounds. Increasing the content of our local water supply from 0.075 ppm to 1.0 ppm would confer a greater benefit upon the public than any other measure which it is currently within our power to take.

On scientific and public health grounds no valid objections to fluoridation have been established, and as it is undoubtedly both safe and effective the objections which are raised on moral grounds that fluoridation introduces an element of compulsion into a prophylactic measure appears to be the cause of the Council's reluctance to support fluoridation, but these objections appear inconsistent with the Council's attitudes on other matters. Why for instance should a person be free to consume water lacking in fluorides but not free to retain a pail closet and not convert it to a water closet. The Council rightly feel that it is desirable to convert all closets to water carriage and to discontinue the collection of night soil. Members do not expect to be free to park their cars where it would obstruct the traffic, and would be horrified if anyone claimed the



right to let off hand grenades in the market place. In a civilised society we must all forfeit some degree of freedom for the benefit of others. In the case of fluoridation this restriction of freedom is more apparent than real, for anyone who wishes can collect roof water in a water butt, sink a private bore, or install a carbonised bone filter to remove fluorides from mains water if they are determined not to consume fluoridated water. Only a very small minority would go to such lengths, just as only a very few go out of their way to avoid margarine containing added vitamins A and D or flour and bread containing added calcium salts. There is less real restriction of freedom involved in fluoridation than we accept in respect of milk supplies which must either be pasteurised, sterilised or come from a T.T. herd. This is done to protect our children from risk of bovine tuberculosis and is generally considered to be fully justified. What moral right have we to condemn children to almost inevitable tooth decay which could so easily be prevented, and at so little cost?

Looked at in this way the moral and ethical arguments cut both ways.

I should like to thank the Council for the interest they have shown in health matters during the year. It is true that on the whole progress was disappointing, but this does not mean that the Council did not work hard. Democracy is not renowned for its ruthless efficiency. It is often the extensive discussions and the humanitarian way in which the feelings and opinions of others are taken into account which delays decisions or causes them to be reversed and retards progress. Against this low efficiency must, however, be offset the great advantages of democratic institutions that though the will of the majority will prevail in the end the rights of minorities are respected and injustices are less likely than in other more efficient forms of government. In a small town like Brigg these effects are perhaps accentuated by the fact that with a small



staff time and energy spent on one project may have to be at the expense of another. The time of officers may be devoted to such things as street works or the market scheme at the expense of other services. I suspect that this may have been a factor in retarding progress in Public Health matters during 1962, and hope that when these schemes are completed we shall see more emphasis placed upon health and housing. Discussions in the council chamber have shown clearly, however, your interest in health matters.

Information regarding the health of the district is tabulated in the pages which follow. As in previous years the cardiovascular diseases were the commonest cause of death, accounting for 54% of all deaths. These diseases caused more than three times as many deaths as did the cancers. The tables showing causes of death by sex and causes of death by age both show that the cardiovascular diseases accounted for 51 deaths, but the distribution of these deaths between the various diseases in this group differs. This is due to differences of interpretation of the information on death certificates between my office and the Registrar General's Office. The remaining tables are self-explanatory.

During 1962 one old person was removed to hospital under the 1951 amendment of the National Assistance Act, and no Orders were obtained under the main act.

I am indebted to Mr. Hawkins for the details of environmental services in the final pages of this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

*H. T. L.* H. T. L. Medical Officer of Health.



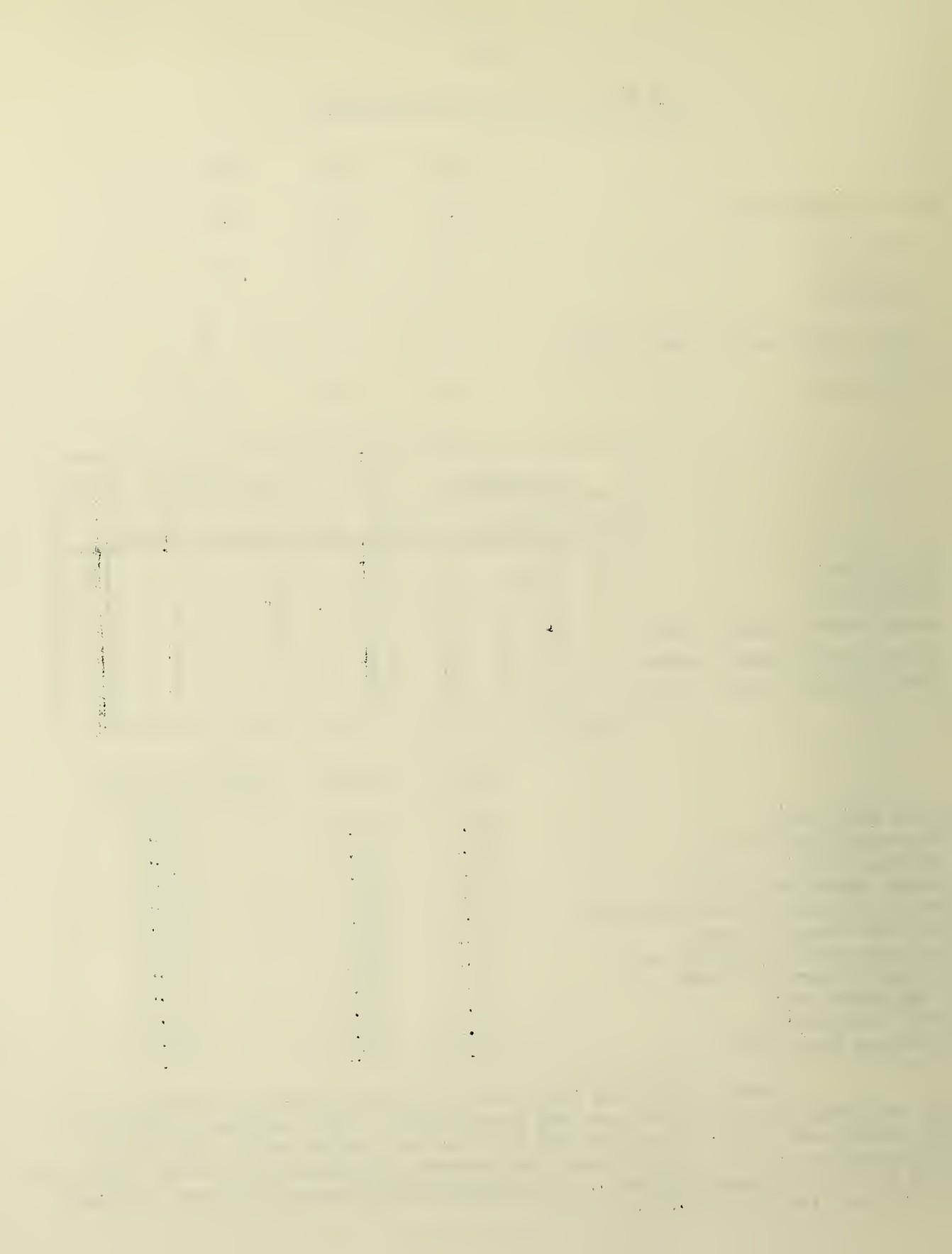
VITAL STATISTICS.

	1960	1961	1962
Mid-year population	4,540	4,860	4,910
Live Births	76	98	85
Stillbirths	2	0	3
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age	2	0	2
Total Deaths	73	59	95

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Tot.
	Male	Female	Tot.	Male	Female	Tot.	
Live Births	40	40	80	3	2	5	85
Stillbirths	1	1	2	-	1	1	3
Infant deaths under 1 year	1	3	4	-	-	-	4
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Infant deaths under 1 week	-	2	2	-	-	-	2

	1961	1962	England and Wales 1961
Crude Birth Rate	20.2	17.3	17.6
Corrected Birth Rate	20.2	17.3	(17.6)
Stillbirth Rate	0.0	34.1	19.0
Infant Mortality Rate	0.0	47.1	21.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	0.0	47.1	21.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate	0.0	23.5	15.4
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	0.0	23.5	13.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate	0.0	56.8	32.4
Illegitimacy Rate	7.7	5.9	5.9
Crude Death Rate	12.1	19.4	12.0
Corrected Death Rate	11.05	14.7	(12.0)

These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make resulting rate comparable with that for England and Wales. Thus a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate, but a low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area. The comparability factor for births in Brigg is 1.00 and for deaths 0.76.

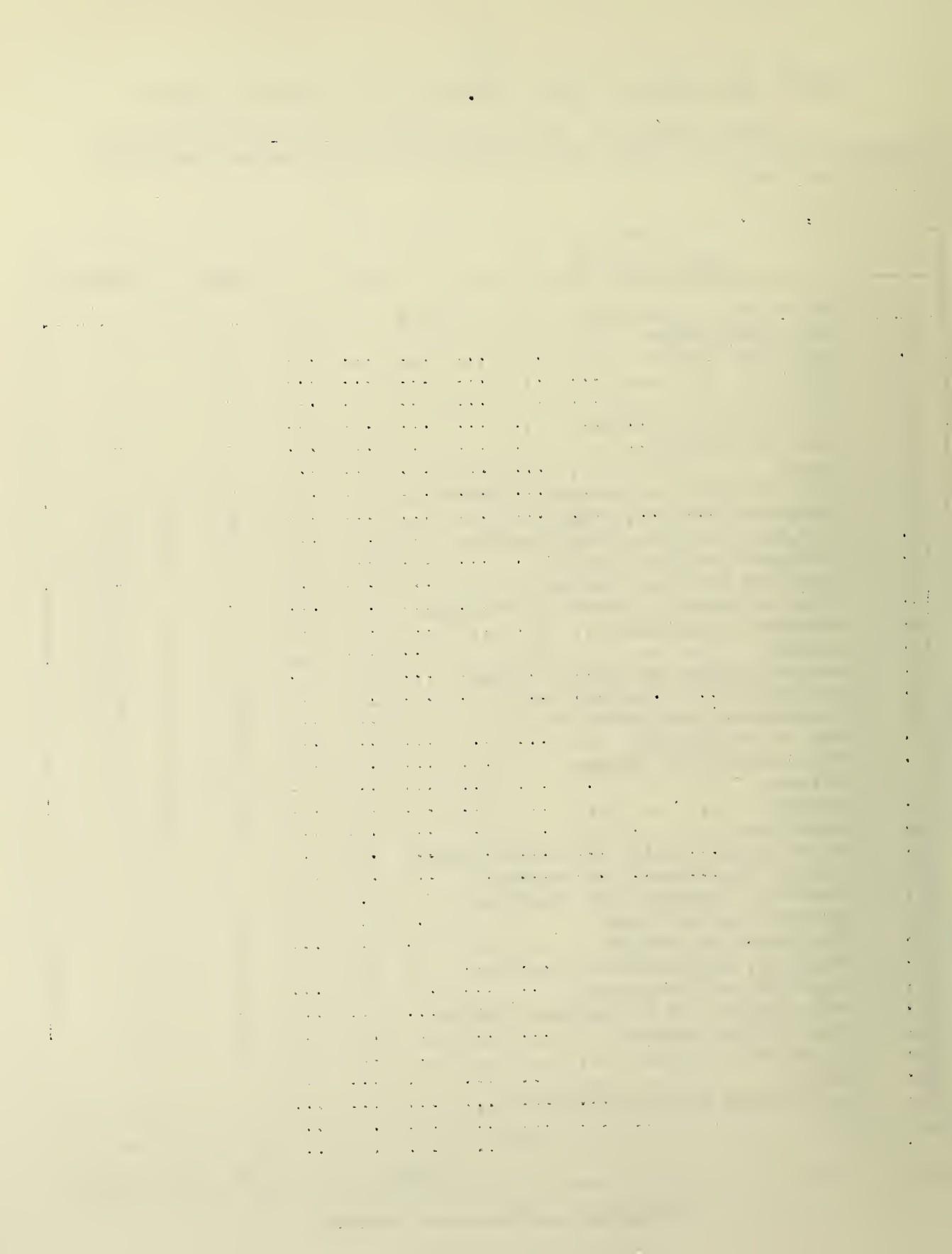


CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1962.

This table gives the causes of death in accordance with the abbreviated list of 36 groups of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948.

	Causes of Death						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis other	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
10.	(Malignant neoplasm, stomach..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
11.	(Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	2	-
12.	* (Malignant neoplasm breast ..	...	...	...	...	...	-	2
13.	(Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	...	...	...	...	...	-	3
14.	(Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms..	...	...	...	...	...	-	3
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	16	8
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
26.	Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	2	-
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
						TOTAL	56	39

\* Malignant neoplasm means cancer.



CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE.

	<u>Age in years.</u>			
	0-1	1-14	15-49	50+
<u>Infectious Diseases.</u>				
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	-
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	-	-
Syphilitic disease	...	...	-	-
Diphtheria	...	...	-	-
Whooping cough	...	...	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	-	-
Measles	...	...	-	-
Other	...	...	-	-
<u>The Cancers.</u>				
Stomach	...	...	-	4
Lung and Bronchus	...	...	-	2
Breast	...	...	-	2
Uterus	...	...	-	3
Other	...	...	-	3
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	-	1
Diabetes	...	...	-	1
<u>Cardiovascular Diseases.</u>				
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	-	12
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	-	1 20
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	-	1 2
Other heart disease	...	...	-	16
Other circulatory disease	...	...	-	1 1
<u>Respiratory Diseases.</u>				
Influenza	...	...	-	-
Pneumonia	...	...	1	1 2
Bronchitis	...	...	-	6
Other	...	...	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous.</u>				
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	...	...	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	...	...	-	1
Congenital malformation	...	...	-	-
Other diseases	...	...	3	6
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	-	2
All other accidents	...	...	-	2
Suicide	...	...	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	-	-

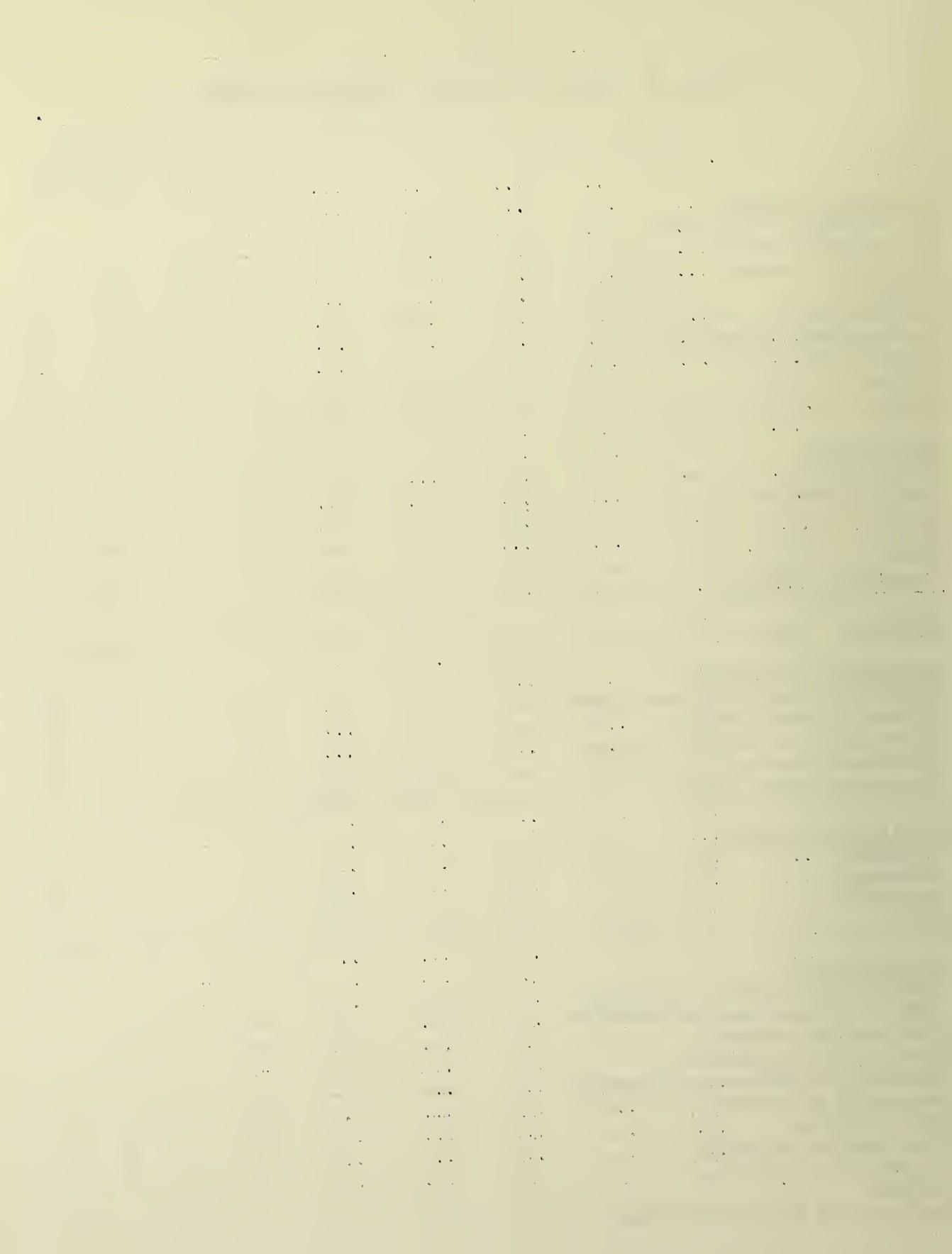
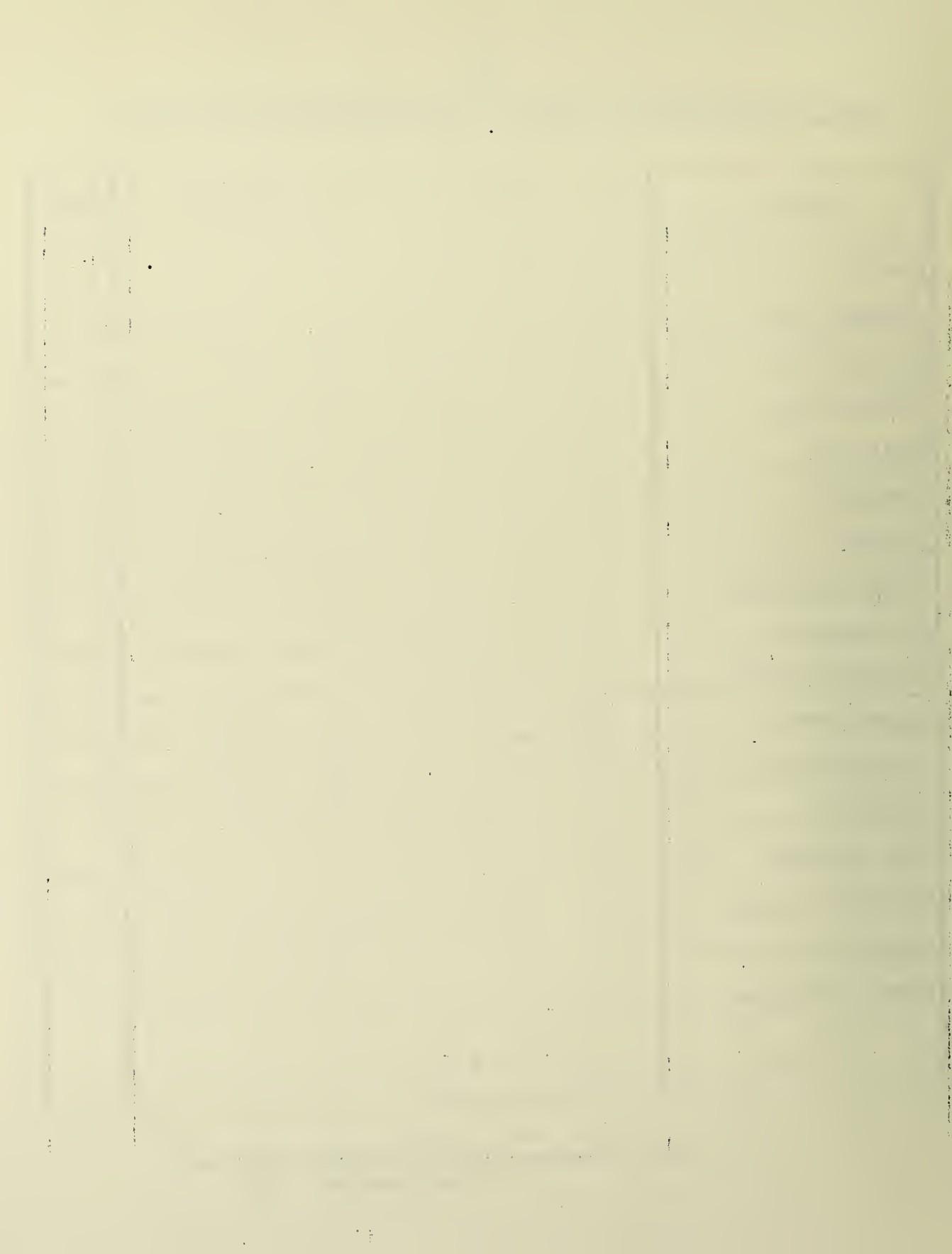


TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS.

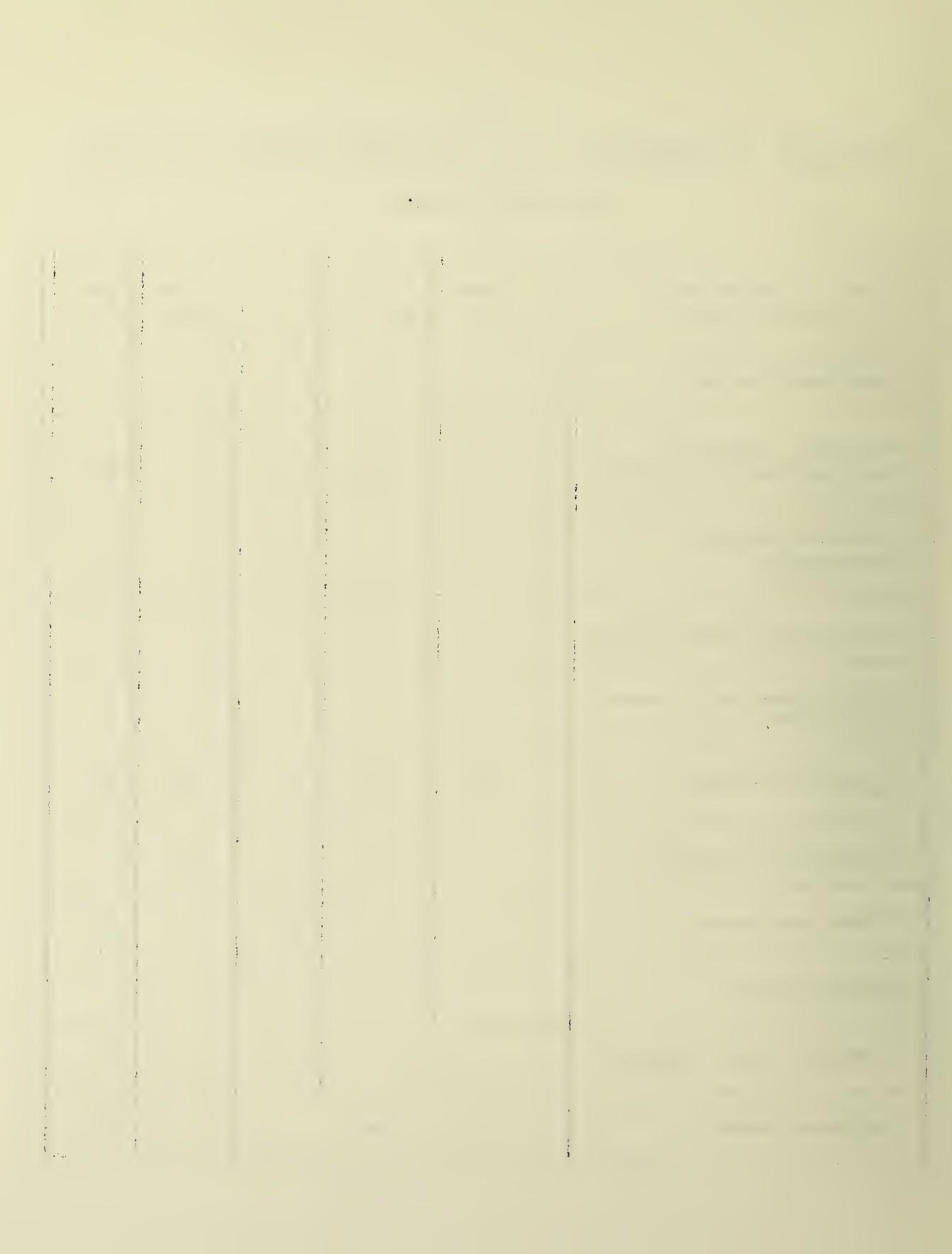
Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+	N.K.	Total
Measles	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Meningococcal Inf.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Inf.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis Resp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	7

Food Poisoning - Cases ascertained other than  
by notification: NIL.



PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE  
AREA DURING 1962.

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination.	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Diphtheria & Whooping Cough Immunisation.	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough Immunisation	17	53	2	-	72
Diphtheria, Tetanus Immunisation.	-	-	5	-	5
Whooping Cough Immunisation	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation.	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox Vaccination	36	10	20	70	136
Smallpox Re-vaccination	7	4	8	93	112
Tetanus Vaccination	-	-	30	-	30
Tetanus Booster	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria alone (Primary)	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria Booster		48		-	48



POLIOMYELITISVACCINATION

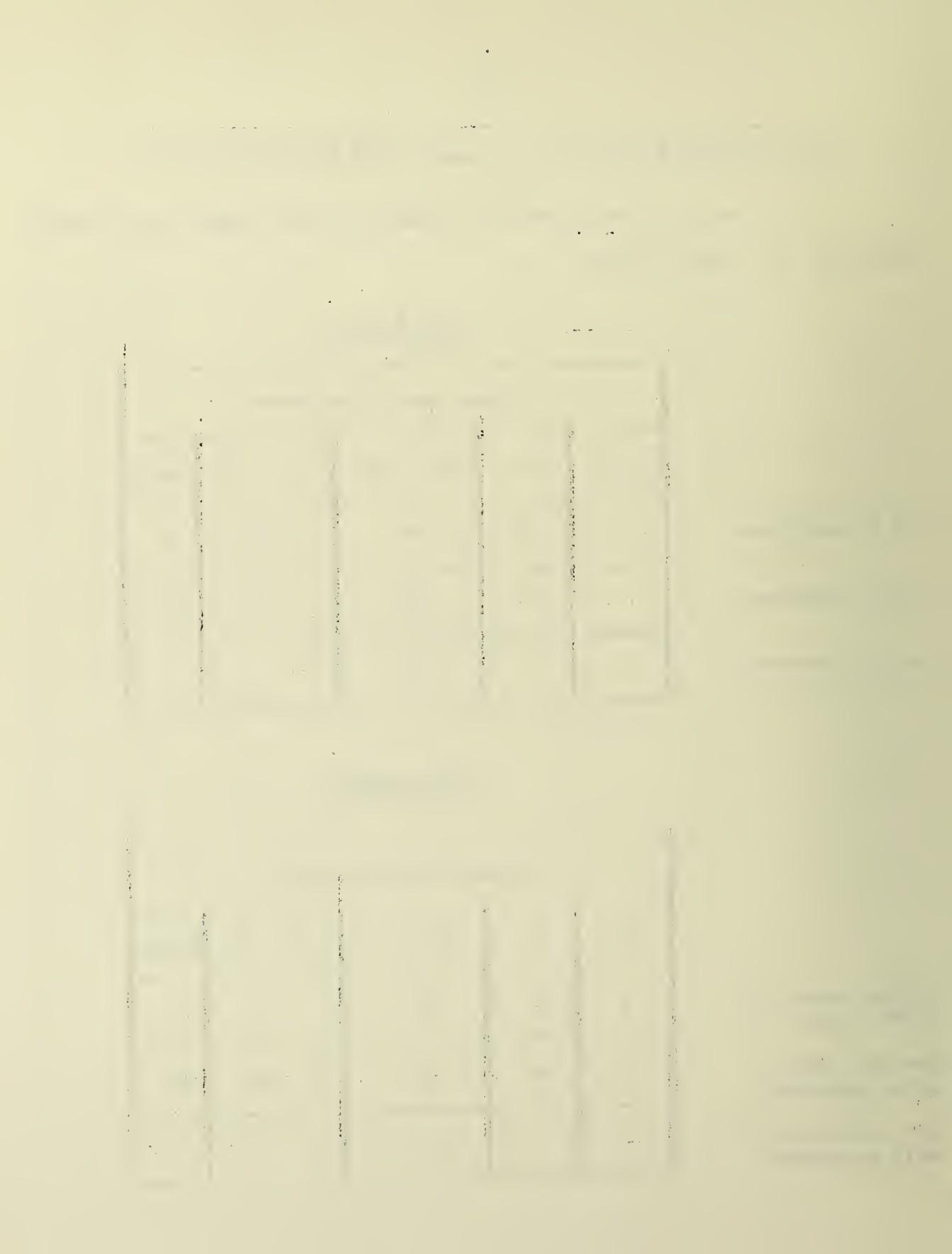
Particulars of vaccinations carried out in the Brigg Urban District during the year ended 31.12.62.

Salk Vaccine.

Persons born in the years					
	62	61	60 - 43	42 - 33	Others
Had 2 injections	5	29	18	21	6
Had 3 injections	-	10	58	19	58
Had 4 injections	-	-	21	-	-

Oral Vaccine.

Persons born in the years					
	62	61	60 - 43	42 - 33	Others
Initial course of 3 oral doses	6	20	18	5	13
3rd oral after 2 salk injections	-	22	72	24	60
4th oral after 3 salk injections	-	-	61	-	-



Water Supplied.

Water is supplied to the town by the North Lindsey Water Board. The water comes from deep bores in the chalk at Darrow-on-Humber. Samples are taken weekly at the source.

The results of bacteriological examinations of samples are tabulated below.

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw" water	Chlorinated Water.
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	104	42
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	3	0
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	2	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or B Coli type 1 present.	17	0

Chemical analyses of "raw" and "softened" water are given on the next page.



<u>Barrow Bore.</u>	<u>Raw Water</u>		<u>Treated (Softened) Water.</u>	
Appearance	Clear and bright		Clear and bright	
Colour	Faintly yellow		Faintly yellow	
Taste	Normal		Normal	
Smell	None		None	
Reaction, pH value	7.2	ppm	7.1	ppm
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub>	18.0	ppm	16.5	ppm
Ammonical Nitrogen as N	0.002	ppm	0.002	ppm
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.010	ppm	0.012	ppm
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	None		None	
Nitric Nitrogen as N	8.00	ppm	8.00	ppm
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	None		None	
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral analysis) as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	345.5	ppm	97.8	ppm
Temporary	202.1	ppm	97.8	ppm
Permanent	143.4	ppm	Nil.	
Permanganate Figure ( 4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.32	ppm	0.24	ppm
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	202.1	ppm	202.1	ppm
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	5.00	ppm	4.00	ppm
Alumina and Iron Oxide	2.40	ppm	1.00	ppm
Calcium as Ca	132.20	ppm	37.10	ppm
Magnesium as Mg	3.72	ppm	1.24	ppm
Sodium as Na	11.11	ppm	127.12	ppm
Carbonates as CO <sub>3</sub>	121.20	ppm	121.20	ppm
Chlorides as Cl	34.00	ppm	38.00	ppm
Nitrates as NO <sub>3</sub>	35.40	ppm	35.40	ppm
Iron as Fe	0.10	ppm	0.06	ppm
Fluorine as F (by distillation)	0.11	ppm	0.11	ppm
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	87.30	ppm	86.40	ppm

Probable composition of mineral constituents.

Silica	5.00	ppm	4.00	ppm
Alumina and Iron Oxide	2.40	ppm	1.00	ppm
Calcium Carbonate	202.13	ppm	92.66	ppm
Calcium Sulphate	123.72	ppm	-	
Calcium Chloride	41.13	ppm	-	
Magnesium Carbonate	-		4.30	ppm
Magnesium Chloride	10.37	ppm	-	
Magnesium Nitrate	6.53	ppm	-	
Magnesium Sulphate	-		127.77	ppm
Sodium Sulphate	-		62.65	ppm
Sodium Nitrate	41.05	ppm	48.53	ppm
Sodium Carbonate	-		110.55	ppm
	<u>432.33</u>	ppm	<u>451.46</u>	ppm

Calculated Hardness -

Temporary	202.1	ppm	97.8	ppm
Permanent	143.4	ppm	Nil	
	<u>345.5</u>	ppm	<u>97.8</u>	ppm



Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Samples of Food taken by the County Health Inspector for Chemical Analysis.

	<u>Commodity Sampled.</u>			<u>Number of Samples Analysed.</u>	
1.	Milk	...	...	5	
2.	Sugar and flour confectionery	...	...	1	
3.	Tinned, bottled and dried articles	...	...	6	
4.	Alcoholic beverages	...	...	4	
5.	Meat and fish products (not included in item 3)	...		6	
6.	Vinegars, pickles, sauces, spices, flavourings and essences	...	...	2	
7.	Micellaneous	...	...	1	
				<u>25</u>	<u>Total</u>

One sample of potted meat was found to contain an excess amount of water and 9.0 per cent of cereal filler and two further samples of potted meat were found to contain excessive amounts of water. The manufacturers were warned accordingly under the Act and subsequent samples proved satisfactory. All the remaining samples satisfied the analysis but one tin of luncheon meat and one pack of frozen vegetables did not satisfy The Labelling of Food Order as the Registered Trade Mark and the list of ingredients in descending order of weight were omitted from the labels. These matters were referred to the manufacturers and have been rectified.

No complaints were received relating to the presence of extraneous matter in food stuffs.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations.

The following samples of milk were taken during the year in the course of delivery:-

Tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised)....	8
Pasteurised milk.....	20
Sterilised milk.....	23

All the foregoing passed the prescribed test for heat treatment and the keeping quality test.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

1962

HOUSING.

Total number of dwellinghouses and flats in the district ...	1,404
Total number of new houses erected during the year ...	13
(a) by the Local Authority ...	Nil
(b) by other Local Authorities ...	Nil
(c) by other bodies or persons ...	13
(d) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition orders ... ... ...	Nil

## HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954 - 57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued ... ... ...	Nil
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## INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ... ...	108
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	301

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF  
FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action ...	6
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## ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

## 1. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ... ...	2
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	.
(i) by owners ... ... ...	2
(ii) by the local authority in default of owners ... ...	Nil



## 1. Proceedings under the Housing Acts:-

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair issued	...	...	...	Nil

## 3. Slum Clearance - Proceedings under the Housing Acts:-

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (individual unfit houses only)	...	2
(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (individual unfit houses only)	...	5
(c) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	...	Nil
(d) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	...	Nil
(e) Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	...	6
(f) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	...	Nil
(g) Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	3
(h) Total number of dwelling-houses under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	..	Nil
(i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	...	2

## 4. Nissen Huts or other similar Hutsments:-

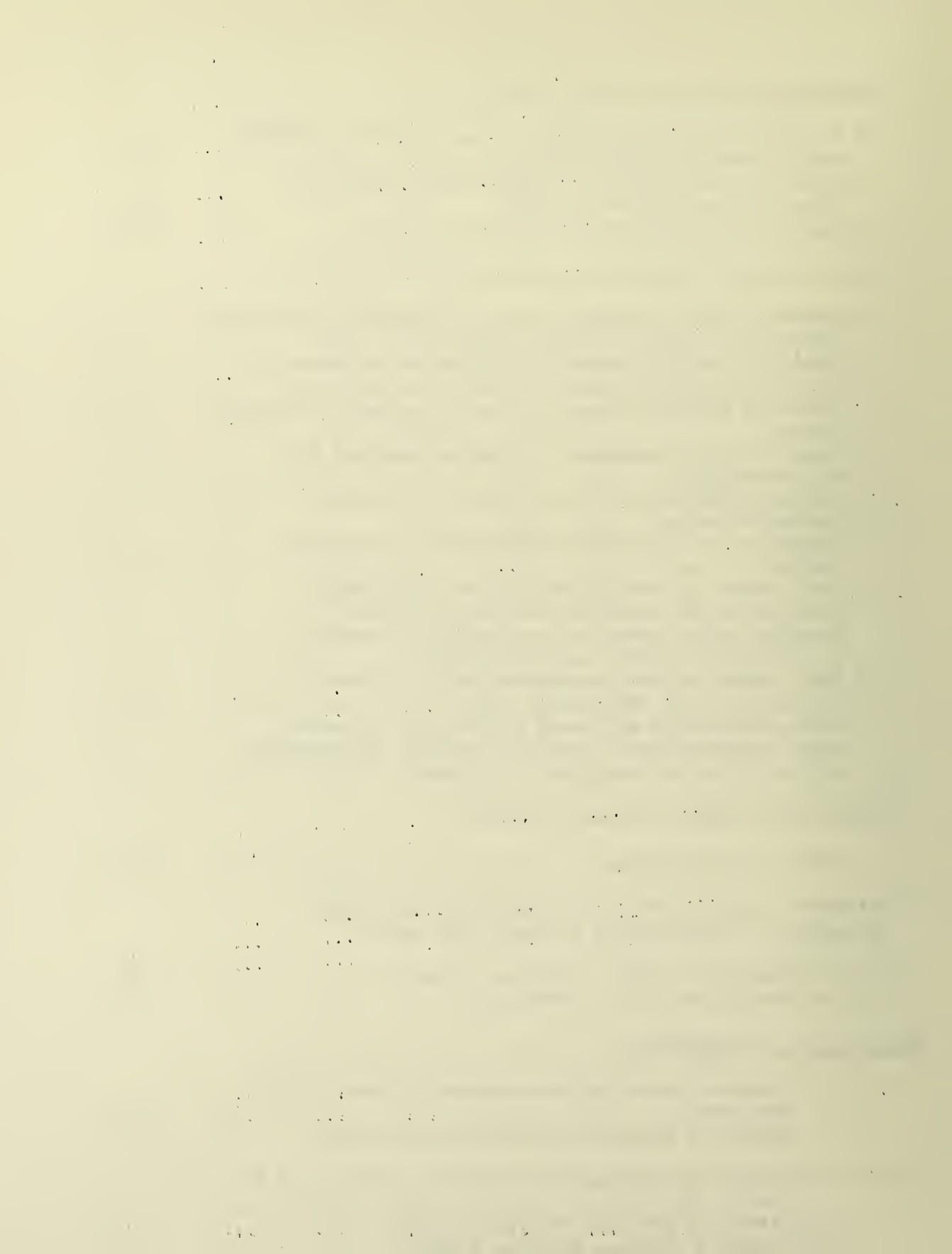
Number still occupied	...	...	...	Nil
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## 5. Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) remaining to be dealt with under:-

(a) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	...	...	25
(b) The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	...	...	14

HOUSING ACTS - OVERCROWDING

(a) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year...	...	...	...	...	4
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	27
(b) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	4
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	7
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	39



HOUSING ACTS - 1949 - 59

(a) Number of houses for which grants have been received during 1962:-

(i) Standard Grant	...	...	...	...	8
(ii) Discretionary Grant	...	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Number of dwellings subject to grant:-

(i) Standard Grant	..	..	..	..	7
(ii) Discretionary Grant	...	...	...	...	Nil

(c) Number of houses owned by the local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry during 1962

...     ...     ...     ...     ...     86

MOVABLE DWELLINGS, TENTS, VANS ETC.

## Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

(a) Number of site licences	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Total number of caravans permitted under such licences					61
(c) Number of inspections during the year:					
Sites	...	...	...		103
Caravans	...	...	...		5
(d) Number of contraventions remedied	...	...	...		-
(e) Number of sites exempt from licence	...	...	...		1
(f) Number of caravans thereon	...	...	...	(max.)	10

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

(a) Number of site licences	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of individual licences	...	...	...		1
(c) Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licence	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Number of inspections during the year:					
Sites	...	...	...		Nil
Caravans	...	...	...		Nil
(e) Number of contraventions remedied	...	...	...		Nil
(f) Number of sites exempt from licence	...	...	...		Nil



FOOD PREMISES IN THE DISTRICT UNDFR THE PUBLIC  
HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 269 (6).

BAKEHUSES

(a) Number in the district	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Number of contraventions	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	1

ICE CREAM

(a) Number of manufacturers on register	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of premises licenced for the sale of ice cream	...	...	21	
(c) Number of inspections of premises made	...	...	10	
(d) Number of contraventions found and remedied	...	...	2	
(e) Number of samples taken	...	...	...	Nil

MEAT PRODUCTS.

(a) Number of premises registered for the manufacture of meat products	...	...	...	...	8
(b) Number of contraventions found	...	...	...	...	Nil

OTHER FOOD PREMISES

(a) Number of other food premises (i.e. excluding bakehouses and premises registered for manufacture of ice cream and meat products)	...	...	...	53
(b) Number of inspections	...	...	...	33
(c) Number of contraventions found and remedied	...	...	...	10

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

(a) Number licenced: Abattoir type	...	...	...	Nil
Private (Individual)	...	...	...	1
(b) Number operated by local authority	...	...	...	Nil

MEAT INSPECTION

As a result of the new Regulations one of the town's two slaughterhouses was permanently closed. As the other had not been brought up to standard by the appointed day its licence was withdrawn. Work on improvement at this slaughterhouse was put in hand but was not completed and the licence re-issued until the beginning of 1963. In consequence no meat inspection was undertaken in the Brigg Urban district during 1962.



FOODS CONDEMNED

1 tin corned beef: 1 tin ham: 1 tin Garlic and 1 tin pork tenderloin. Total weight:- 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Tipping under supervision

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

## CLOSETS

(a) Number of houses with privy vaults in the district.....	Nil
(b) Number of houses with pail closets in the district.....	41
(c) Number of houses with water-closets in the district....	1,364
(d) Number of water-closets substituted for pail closets and privy vaults in 1962.....	6

CESSPOOLS AND SEPTIC TANKS

(a) Number of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed etc.....	24
(b) Number of cesspools and septic tanks abolished.....	8

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The severing of the area to the north and east of St. Helen's Road was carried out during 1962, and the drainage of the seven properties affected was connected thereto.

Tenders were obtained for the construction of new sewers to serve Westrum Lane and several properties at the western end of Bigby High Road, and it is hoped to commence this work early in 1963.

Following a report by the Surveyor upon the corroded condition of the cast iron rising main sewer from Sunningdale Avenue Pumping Station to the Sewage Disposal Works in Redcombe Lane, the Council decided to obtain tenders for a new 5" asbestos cement pipe sewer and tenders are expected early in 1963 to replace the existing defective sewer.

WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) Number of houses supplied from public mains -	
in house ...	1,383
standpipe/outside tap	16



(b) Number of houses supplied from private sources	...	...	...	5
in house	...	...	...	Nil
not in house	...	...	...	Nil

(c) Number of private sources considered to be unsatisfactory	...	...	...	Nil
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SWIMMING POOLS.

(a) Number of swimming pools in operation	...	...	1
(b) Number fitted with continuous mechanical filtration and chlorination	...	...	1

(This pool is not a public swimming bath, but belongs to the Grammar School).

GENERAL.OFFENSIVE TRADES

(a) Number of premises in the district	...	...	2
(b) Number of inspections made	...	...	1
(c) Number of contraventions remedied	...	...	Nil

KNACKERS YARDS

Number licenced	...	...	...	...	Nil
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SHOPS ACT, 1950

(a) Number of shops inspected	...	...	7
(b) Number of contraventions remedied	...	...	Nil

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

(a) Number of rooms or premises disinfected	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of premises subject to disinfestation	...	...	Nil

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

(a) Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	1,503
(b) Frequency of collection	...	Weekly
(c) Method of disposal	...	Part controlled tipping
(d) Number of tips	...	1
(e) Number of refuse collection vehicles	...	1

NUISANCES

(a) Number of nuisances during the year abated as a result of informal action by the Public Health Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Number of statutory notices issued	...	...	...	...	...	Nil



Details of nuisances abated.

(a) Accumulation of refuse ...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water ...	...	...	...	...	-
(c) Drainage ...	...	...	...	...	5
(d) Poultry and Animals ...	...	...	...	...	-
(e) Dangerous premises ...	...	...	...	...	1

#### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

(a) Number of rodent operatives employed ...	...	(part-time)	1
(b) Number of premises treated - dwelling-houses ...	...	58	
other premises ...			
Service covers domestic, business and agricultural premises.			

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(a) Number of visits ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of nuisances abated ...	...	...	...	...	Nil



## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Auth- ority	13	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	53	47	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority (exc. out- workers premises)	2	2	-	-
Total	68	55	-	-

\* i.e. Electrical Stations (Sections 103 (1), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 107 and 108).



## 2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)		1			1
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreas onable temp. (S.3)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not inc- luding offences re- lating to outwork)					
Total:	-	1	-	1	-

## 3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

No outworkers were reported in the Urban District during the year.

